Linking Performance to Budget

Performance-Based Program Budgeting

Breakout Session





Session Agenda





- What and where is the performance-based program budget?
- How can you use it? AN INTERACTIVE DEMONSTRATION
- The EHS experience identifying performance measures, collecting data and addressing challenges
- Using performance data to support funding
- Where do we go from here?

Session Participants





- Mark Fine, Director of CPAT (ANF) Moderator
- Helen O'Malley, Program Budget Manager (ANF)
- Amy Donahue, EHS Results Director (Exec Office of Health and Human Services)
- Commissioner Tom Gatzunis, Department of Public Safety

What is PBPB?





Performance-based program budgeting is the practice of developing budgets by program (i.e. functions of government) while at the same time providing information about the prior or expected results of the program

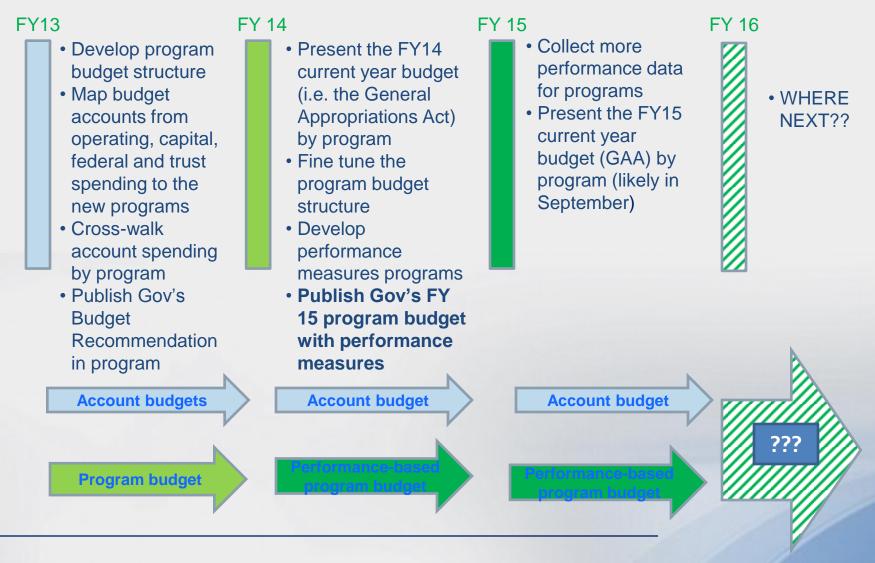
PBPB key elements are:

- 1) A budget structure (i.e. taxonomy/hierarchy) that describes government spending by its functions not by accounts
- 2) Performance measures aligned to the purposes of each budgetary program

The Evolution to PBPB







PBPB by the Numbers



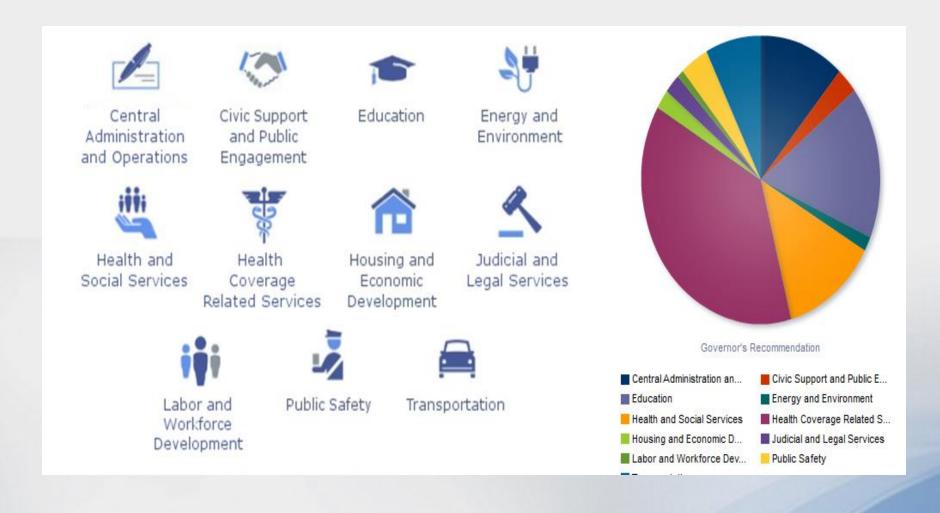


| Level 3 Stats | |
|--|-----------|
| # of level 3 programs | 379 |
| % of level 3 programs with measures | 65% (245) |
| Performance Measure Stats | |
| # of performance measures | ~715 |
| % of performance measures with current period data at H2 | 46% (337) |
| % of performance measures with current period data NOW | 73% (516) |
| Level 3 Program Performance Trends | |
| # Improving | 153 |
| # Stable | 95 |
| # Worsening | 33 |

How Can You Use It?







First You Need to Find It!





You can find it right on www.mass.gov – FRONTPAGE or on the MASS RESULTS page – www.mass.gov/massresults



MassResults

The MassResults Initiative aims to make make state government more effective, more accountable and more open — building a results-oriented culture in state government.

Read more about MassResults and the Commonwealth's Performance,
Accountability and Transparency Office.



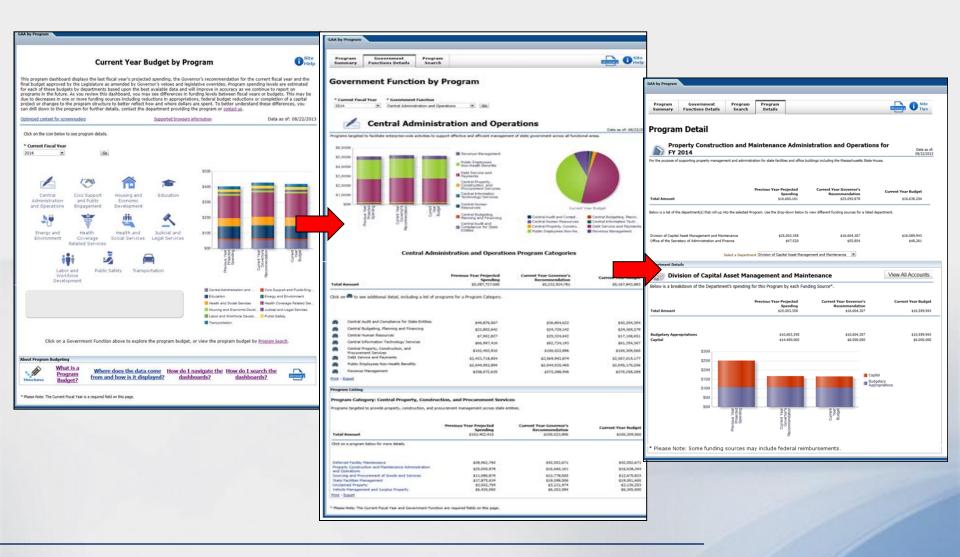
Budget

Explore the Governor's proposed FY15 <u>budget</u>, and review the proposed <u>program budget</u> and the <u>Governor's Investment Priorities</u>.

Getting to Programs (DEMO)







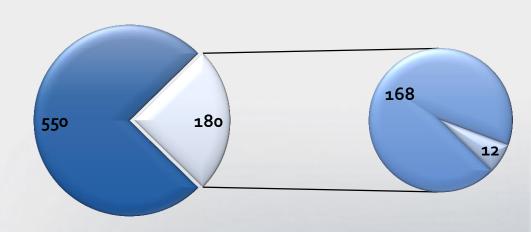
EHS in the PBPB





- EHS spending is found in 101 budget programs
- Measures were determined for 84% of programs
- 180 measures were outlined
 - Several programs included spending across multiple agencies
- Using existing internal sources, data was reported for 93% of all measures.

EHS Measures in the PBPB



☑ EHS Measures ☑ Measures w Data ☑ Measures w/o Data

EHS Lessons Learned





Benefits

- Expanded Secretariat performance measures to include operational data
- Increased employee engagement

Challenges

- Determining the right mix of measures
- Quantity and detail of the data/analysis
- Assigning a trend
- Time for review

Department of Public Safety





- Regulatory/Licensing Agency
- Broad jurisdiction
- There are 3 inspectional divisions within the Department:
 - Building;
 - Elevator; and
 - Engineering





- Elevator Division
- Inspect & certify all elevators in the Commonwealth (40,000+)
- Permit & inspect newly installed elevators
- Permit & inspect units for ordinary, emergency repairs and/or modernizations
- Conduct compliance inspections on expired units & other compliance issues





- In 2005 there were 34,927 elevators in Commonwealth. Elevator #'s increased by over 5,000 during the past 8 years.
- From 2004-2013, elevator inspector #'s rose from 35 to the current 47
- In 2004 the Department performed 15,601 elevator inspections with its 35 inspectors for an average of 445 inspections per year per inspector
- In 2013, the Department performed 47,657 inspections with just 12 additional inspectors. Average of over 1000 inspection per year per inspector an increase of over 100%





- 2004 2009 compliance rate increased from 44% to 69%
- 2009 present compliance rate stayed consistent at 69%. Why?
 - New units coming online



"90 Day" Reinspections

The sheer number of new units coming on line every year means that many more units to permit and inspect annually and will require additional staff just to keep abreast of the new units





Following an annual inspection, the unit either:

- Passed if it was fully compliant
- Failed and was shut down if there was a life safety violation; or
- If the code violation was minor, the unit was allowed to continue to operate for a period of 90 days after which the Department performed an inspection to ensure that the violation was abated

The compliance rate was unchanged despite the increase in inspections, because nearly 25% of total inspections were due to re-inspections





What did DPS do to address backlog and compliance issues:

- 1. Changed regulations to institute a \$200 re-inspection fee to recoup the costs associated with re-inspection. This should:
 - Reduce the number of re-inspections
 - Allow inspectors to focus on their core function of performing annual inspections – reducing the backlog and allowing for more compliance inspections

The Department anticipates that the fee will generate approximately \$1 million annually





What did DPS do to address backlog and compliance issues:

- 2. Seeking legislation to change the inspection cycle to allow for biennial elevator inspections for certain types of units:
 - Wheelchair lifts
 - Limited Use/Limited Access elevators (LULA)
 - Dumbwaiters
 - Vertical Reciprocating Conveyors (VRC)





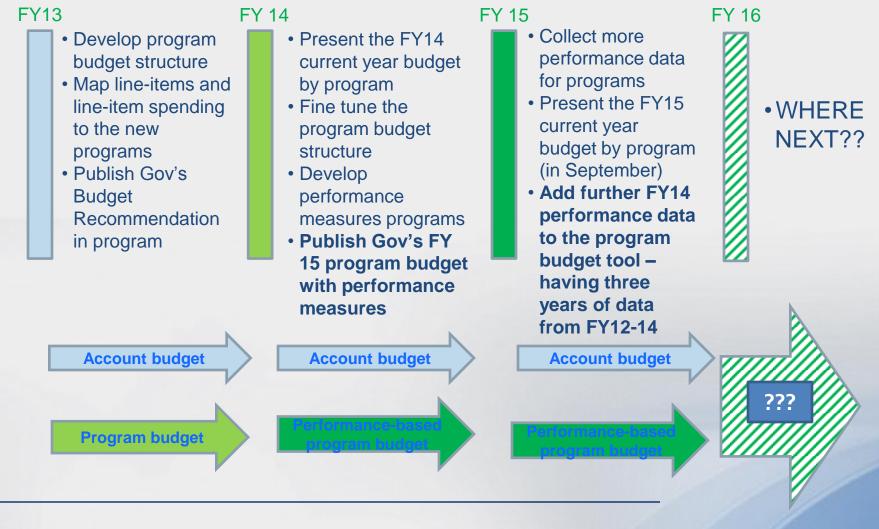
Changing the inspection cycle will:

- Improve public safety
- Maximize DPS resources (release 5,500 hours for more important work)
- Reduce revenue by \$1.5M off set by \$1.0 reinspection fees therefore \$500,000 net

Where Do We Go Now?







Using Performance Info





- The ultimate goal of PBPB is to inform policy and budget decision-making with performance data
- Performance data can enable questions to be asked, such as:
 - Are the outcomes that budgetary programs seek to achieve being delivered?
 - Are we providing service-levels commensurate with the level of funding provided?
 - How much does it cost to provide a single output or unit of service?
 - Is funding sufficient to meet service demand or to achieve outcomes?

PBPB in the Budget Process





How can we introduce performance elements into the current budget process? Could/should we:

- Set out performance objectives/targets for each measure alongside fiscal year spending plans and budget recommendations for the next year?
- Require that performance information is presented and discussed at budget hearings – alongside spending proposals?
- Select a number of specific programs for review each year analyzing programs from both a performance (i.e. is the program achieving its goals) and fiscal perspective (i.e. are we using resources effectively and efficiently to meet goals)?
- Consider moving to a two-year budget cycle to free up space in the fiscal calendar to better consider performance, evaluate spending?

Better Programs/Measures





- Better aligning budget accounts (for "all funds") and programs – could we move to a world where all budget accounts map to a single program? That would facilitate budgeting by program and more attuned evaluation of programs
- Improving what we measure ensuring that the measures we collect data for speak to the outcomes/outputs we expect from relevant spending

PROGRAMS, ACCOUNTS and MEASURES ARE NOT STATIC

- THEY MUST BE CONSTANTLY FINE TUNED

Collecting More Data





- We want to continue to get back data from FY12 and FY13 raising the % of data with measures from [70%] to as close to 100% as we can
- When we publish the FY15 current year program budget (likely in September) – we want to add FY14 data (keep building thereafter)

A 3-YEAR DATA PICTURE PROVIDES A SOLID BASELINE FOR EXAMINING PERFORMANCE

Questions





PBPB raises a lot of interesting questions about how best to incorporate performance into the budget development and decision-making process.

- What are your thoughts on how to take PBPB forward?
- What other questions do you have about PBPB?